EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR DITICE N. W. CORNER OF HASSAU AND PULTON ST

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traffice Britain, or 56 to any part of the Cont OLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, contouring import a news, so icited from any quarter of the works—if we'd we'll be cally paid for. DO Our FORMER CORRESPONDENCE AN ARTICLEARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL AM LETTERS AND PACE NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We d ADVERTISEMENTS remembed every day.

ne XXI......No. 28

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway - Gennas Opena-Under DOWERY THEATER, BOWERY-REPRIBUTION-AN ALARM BE SACRETICE LOVE AND LAMINUS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bon WALLACK'S THRATER, Br adway-Tun Paina Donna

CHAMBERS STREET THEATRE, date Burton's)-Suo

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-After BECADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Tan Inves

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Breadway BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, 665 Broadway-Emeria

PRIPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway - NEGRO MELODIES, DANCE

Hew York, Thursday, October 16, 1856.

The News.

Pennsylvania is lost to the democracy. A seich from Philadelphia, dated at half past ter dock last night, states that all but twelve of the sixty-four counties in the State had been heard from The result is as follows:--Union majoritles.....

The counties to come in gave last year three musand majority against the democrats. To Dnions ajority at this election, therefore, will not fall rt of and may exceed, ten thousand. The dele sation, in the next Congress will probably be com posed of seventeen Fremont and eight Buchanan men. The excitement throughout the city last night was interes.

Ohio has declared for the Conqueror of Californi by from twenty-five to thirty thousand majority. The demograte have probably elected six of the bwenty-one members of Congress.

The return from Indiana are meagre and inde Soile. The Armograts claim to have chosen their candidate, for Governor by five thousand majority. Poley (dem) Lis been elected to Congress in the Pourth district, in place of Cumback, the republican

In the Charleston, S. C. Congressional district Mr. Miles (Agerican), has been elected. In the other districts the members of the present Congress have been re elected.

Gen. Walbridge, the regular democratic candi date for Congress in the Third district, met his constituents last night, and among other things adrocated the organization of a militia navy and the reduction of ocean postage. The stump system. which he has introduced seems to meet with univer sal favor. He speaks to night at the corner of Hason and Chariton streets, in the Eighth ward.

The triumplant the democrats in the election for municipal officers of Newark, N. J., on Fuesday, is attributed more to the influence of local issues that to the Presidential question. For the first time in the history of that dty the people have determine to submit the control of their manicipal affairs to the bands of the democrats.

Both boards of the Common Council were in sea on het evening. Nothing of importance occurred in the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Conneil men concurred in adopting a resolution appropriat ing two thousand dollars for a suitable iron milling around the bronze statue of Washington at Union

The Faculty of the University of North Carolina have passed a resolution of consure upon Professor Hedrick, for the publication of the letter containing his liberal views on the political questions of the

The Board of Supervisors met again last evening sessived a few petitions, referred some bills, paid others, and adjourned to Monday next.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about soo a 1,000 bales, the market closing firm at full prices. The flour market was excited and active and closed at an advance of about 10 cents per bar rel on emperfine grades, and 15c. a 20c. on extra brands. The chief sales were to the local and Eas een trade, with some lots taken on specula io Wheat was quite firm, and largely dealt in, at ful prices. Com was le. to 2c. per bushel dearer, with free sales. Pork was excited and active, closing at a decided advance, with free sales of mess a \$21 25 a \$21 50. Sugars were in good demand and quite firm, with sales of about 1,200 hbds. Cuba mus ovado, and 350 Porto Rico, at prices given in another column. Coffee also was active, including considerable lots, both at public and private sale particulars of which are given elsewhere. Freights were stendy, with a fair amount of engagements, at

unchanged rates. The cattle market was numerally dull restorday There was a large stock of beef cattle, generally however, of common quality, and prices fell off to per pound, as compared with last week; the average ntes being 7c. a 16c. per pound, while some fia lots of good quality realised je higher. Milch cows advanced a trifle, but were dull of sale. There was a fair demand for yeal calves, without material change in prices. Sheep and lambs were less active, with a decline in prices of 50c. per head. Swine were searce and firm.

MR CRAMPTON'S KNIGHTHOOD,-Mr. Crampton. after walting duly in the shade for a decent num ber of months, has received the reward of his adelity, his secresy, and his patience, in the rank of a knight and the title of a K. C. B. That the gentleman deserved to be ennobled, and that be will grace the aristocracy, it were hard for any one here to deny. It is not stated that he was knighted in consequence of his services in the United States, and we have small pretext for inquiring into the nature of his deserts; indeed. even if we had, the inquiry would still, in some sort, be an importment one.

It is a matter of historical record that during his term of office here, he violated the laws, for got the respect due to the United States government, and the constary he owed to the leading men at Washington, and conducted his corres pendence in such a manner as nearly to endanger the friendly relations existing between the two countries; and it is well remembered that, so theroughly had he also ated the regard of every one here, that when he was dismissed, even the bitterest opponents of the administration joined in approving the measure. Nor is it to be questioned but first, at bottom, the people of England think of him as we do. At the time he reached England there was not a press or a leading man of any weight who took his part; he reerived the cold shoulder on all sides. To suppose, therefore, that the English press is now correct in asserting that he has been knighted for doing his duty here-meaning that he did no more than he confessed to, and that this government punished him unjustiy—is gratuitous. The lyet there, they appear to have been democratic

services for which he has at length received the reward so dear to the British heart, were these of a secret agent; not of those of a plenipotentiery. He is knighted because he kept the secret of the British government, and allowed himself to be sacrificed rather than confess to the world that the acts in violation of our neutrality laws, for which he was dismissed, were in reality performed under especial orders from the government of Lord Palmerston.

The transaction can hardly be said to throw new light on the duplicity of the British government; it only confirms the light we had. Nothing is wanting to complete the picture, but to hear that while Grampton has been knighted, the con suls and subordinate agents have been sucrificed without redemption.

The Pennsylvania Election-Successor th

Fremont State Ticket. Pennsylvania has gone for the republicans by from five to ten thousand majority. Captain Rynders' six-pounder, in the Park last evening very appropriately celeorated this triumph of Col Fremont. The gallant Captain's magnificent dis play of fireworks in Canal street, although in tended for a different purpose, was a well timed illumination of the success of the Pathfinder. A the returns from the back counties come in they show that the general result is better for the anti-Buchanan coalition than could have been expect ed from the first reports.

This result of a republican triumph in Perr sylvania, whether of ten thousand, five thousand one thousand, or one handred, is glory enough for any one day. It secures, by good manage ment, the reserved vote and the floating vote for Fremont in November, not only in Penasylvania but in every other-State of hitherto doubtful tendencies, and virtually settles the Presidential election. This Pennsylvania vote may still be very close; but if the Fremont party have succeeded, even by the skin of their teeth it is due entirely to the strength of their cause and the popularity of their candidate, and not to any good management or well directed exertions of the opposition managing committees. The victory-if it should really prove to be a victory in counting up the popular vote to the last township-is entirely due to the spontaneous revolutionary uprising of the people against this corrupt Pierce administration and the fire eating cullifiers and disunion spollemen that have riser to the control of the democratic party, and the policy and candidate of the party. Let as look for a moment at the disadvantages under which the opposition forces have labored, and against which they have had to straggle in this Pennsylvania canvass.

In the first place, the opposition coalition went into the battle like an army, or rather two armies conjoined, of raw and undisciplined militia, against a compact body of regular troops. There was neither discipline, nor system, nor concord, nor unity, nor confidence among the opposition forces. Their central committees were central humbags, managed by old party Cossils, who understand nothing of th real issues of the day. Mr. Gibbons, of Phila delphia, at the head of the corps, is particularly one of this old fogy set, "who learn nothing and forget nothing." Mr. E. D. Morgan, of this city the head of the Republican Documentary Com mittee here, is another of the same school. They are a class of waiters upon Providence, who, lik Micawber, are for over waiting for "something to turn up." Another, and more active mischief maker among the opposition forces, has been Thurlow Weed, of Albany, whose whole party policy is the pocket of Thurlow Weed-every thing for Thurlow Weed. Take, for example the nomination of John A. King for Governor of New York-a nomination twenty-five years behind the age; but perhaps the best calculated of any nominee that could have been selected to forward the railroad monopolizing projects of Thurlow Weed, and therefore thrust by the Weed clique upon the Fremont party

Such old slow coaches and old whig party fosalls, therefore, as Thurlow Weed, E. D. Morgan, and Mr. Gibbons and the like, at the head of the management of a great campaign like that of Pennsylvania, are the very managers to let the battle go by default, or to work out a minority from a decisive standing majority of the people In 1854, the opposition coalition vote against the democracy in Pennsylvania was 37,000, upon a popular vote exceeding by 40,000 the Presidenial vote of 1852. In 1855, with the opposition vote sp'it up into several factions, they still had a popular majority of some 4,000, with an unpelled vote of nearly 40,000 in reserve. On the democratic side the vote was only 6,000 less than in 1854, showing clearly that not withstanding the disorganized condition of the opposition forces they still retained a substantial popular majority of over 50 000 in the State.

This was the established popular opposition majority which has been wasted and reduced to five or ten thousand by a parcel of old fogy committees, formed of boobles, fussy old de magogues, and lazy drones and nincompoops We are assured, on the other side, that every inch of ground in Pennsylvania was canvassed by the democrats, that every township or subdivision of a township was thoroughly drilled, that democratic documents were supplied abundantly to every house and every cablu is the State; that every county was full of democra tic speakers, and that every voter was personally sounded: and last, though not least, that demo cratic money flowed like water wherever it was calculated to do any service. Doubtless by their cash auxiliary alone, thousands of men indiffer ent about the result, hard working men and moneviess voters, who could not afford to lose day to go to the election, were brought up and put through the democratic ticket free of all ex-

What a contrast between this methodical and thoroughly digested democratic system of campaigning, and the disorganized, trust-to-luck policy of the opposition. There was no unity, no method, no hearty spirit of co-operation among them-they had a few volunteer speakers here and there a few scattering lazy committees, but they had no money for the contingent expenses of poor voters who could not afford to lose a day for the mere purpose of voting at a State class tion. All the spare money of the opposition committees bad been wasted in contributions for Kansas, half of which, perhaps, never reached Kansas, and probably never will. We begin to suspect that the administration border rufflan persecutions in Kansus were and are, a part of the democratic tactics of this campaign, to draw off the cash contributions of he opposition from the immediate work of the election, and to leave a clear field among the floating voters for democratic money. We have had some proofs of the power of democratic sub-'sidies among the Know Nothings of Ohio; and

cabridies and Know Nothing treacheries thrown

But the great cause of the small republication majority in Pennsylvania is in the fact that they fought the battle upon a false party organization and upon false issues. Know Nothingism was the dead weight which nearly broke the camel's back in Pennsyl vania. On the contrary, in Iowa, Vermont Maine, Connecticut, Ohio and Indiana, wher the Fremont party kicked this mischief-making monstrosity of Know Nothingism out of doors and fought the fight upon the simple issues of hostility to this Pierce administration, and this rotten nullification democracy, and of hostility to the democratic policy of making Kansas a slave State by fire and sword, they have carried every thing before them.

This was the course, and is now the only course for the opposition party to pursue Pennsylvania. Let them rid Fremont of this dead carcass of Know Nothingism-let them put up a clean Fremont electoral State ticket, and fight the battle upon the great living issues of the day, between the constitutional policy of Frement, and the nullification, filibustering and border ruffian pro slavery policy of the debaue democracy. Next, having done this, let the Fre mont party, thus purified and liberated from the dead weight of a dead body, proceed to or ganize, circulate documents, and papers, and speakers, and judicious agents in behalf of floatng voters, in every hole and corner of the State and then, on election day, three weeks hence, with the reserved vote of ten thousand men of the quiet and religious old settlers, the victory in Pennsylvania in November, instead of being five or ten thousand majority, as shown by the re turns of this morning, will be made a gloriou victory for Fremont of twenty or thirty thousand

The vote in Mr. Buchanan's own township, and his own county of Lancaster-several thousands a gainst him-is evidence enough that his persona influence has been of no advantage to his party in Pennsylvania; and the vote in other countie where Know Nothingism was thrown out, just as clearly shows that the greatest of the opposition Marplots has been Fillmore, and that any coali tion with him or his peddling hucksters, is a dead loss. In a word, Mr. Fillmore in the Northern States is " a dead cock in the pit" These late elections prove that his opposition is a benefit and his assistance an injury to the Fremon movement. The mixing of Know Nothingism with the Fremont cause in Pennsylvania probably lost the opposition thousands of honest voters who can be reclaimed. Pennsylvania, upon clear,party platform of unmixed Fremont princi ples, and a pure Fremont electoral ticket, will give an overwhelming and triumphant vote in November. With a popular majority just obtained in the State contest, if it be but a majority of a handred votes or less, the victory in the national battle is sure. No time is to be lost. En avant !

Fremont, the Guly Conservative Candidate The Presidential question is no longer an abolition question, as some of our Southern breihren

seem still to sappose. Whatever views or hopes may have been entertained by Garrison, or Phillips, or any other in that set, of raising a distinct and efficient political party on their rabid doc trines, are utterly blasted. The party now risen up has absorbed, if you please, but it has also blotted them out. Larger, more extended, more practical views have entered the minds of the masses. These small griefs, these individual pletures, drawn by petty daubers like Stowe, are entirely overlooked in graver matters.

People are no longer reading "Uncle Tom. they are attentively studying the constitution Abolitionism has in this way actually received its death blow, since larger principles are at stake, and it never cax raise its head again to hiss or sting as it bas. It is crushed out by the heavy heel of the onward moving masses, who have something else to do than to listen to the political Moses has swallowed up all the reptile of these Eastern Egyptians, and they can crawl

no more. The South, then have in fact good reason to be cratified with this result. The North trouble themselves no longer about their domestic institutions. The men most consistent and steady in their just defence are now in the ranks of Fremont. By their accession his majorities have relled up enormously, and these men never will seek to overthrow the constitutional rights of their Southern friends. They are, by the new and unforescen combination of parties on graver issues, more powerful than ever to protect the South in all their privileges. The South, in fact at this very moment should hall with joy the union of the Northern States upon an indepen dent candidate, because it has exterminated abo litionism-it has reared up a true and well principled democratic party in its place, with power enough to be liberal as well as just.

So far, then, the new movement is to be con sidered not only without alarm, but with special favor; for, passing by the pitiful and schismatic controversies on which the small fry politiclans thrive and prosper, it comes to the consideration and settlement of the greatest question of this country. All other parties have evaded, gone round it, and tumbled over it. The constitutional boundaries, extended in this place and contracted in that, have hitherto left room for doubt, dissension, trickery and violence, and we cannot any longer go on harmoniously without a final settlement.

The great question in its immediate form, which when decided, will decide all other questions, is, shall slavery or slave property be forced on any section of the country now free by the passage of unconstitutional laws, and their enforce ment at the point of the bayonet and at the price of blood? Is the balance of power-which in this country means nothing but a fair distribution of the public offices and honors-worth so dreadful an encreachment upon our common liberties! Are the great cardinal principles of our govern ment to be made to succumb to a partial and one-sided effort in favor of a particular local inte rest? The hot-headed leaders in the South, of the re-called democratic party, have gone raving ly mad on this subject, and without the least just tifiable cause. They now have more territor then they are able to cultivate. Geographically it is larger than that of the Northern States, and there is naturally a northern line beyond which negro labor cannot prosper. Slavery has advanced to that very point. Even is Missouri which has a larger area than any one of the other States of the Union, except Texas and California-twice larger than that of South Carolina, and larger than that of Virginia - has only about 87 000 slaves, with a white population of over half a mothion,

There is certainly room enough in Missouri for as n any siaves as there are in Virginia, which contains half a million. It is therefore an idle pre-

sumption, that the application of slave labor to its appropriate products, is in any way "cabin'd, cribbed, confined." There is "ample room and verge enough" for it in Missouri, without forcing it into Kansas, and by its exclusion from that Territory not a particle of damage is done to the material interests of any Southern slave bolder. Missouri has nearly seven millions of acres of unimproved land, Texas has fourteen millions of unimproved land, and Virginia has fifteen millions! What an unfounded and unjust pretence, then is this, that there is no further place left for the employment of slaves except in the new Territories. The new party has not in any way, by manifesto or by resolutions, aimed any blow at the existence of slave property in the South, and there it is willing to leave it to the control of its own masters and the Providence of

But it does object, it mightly objects, to the

use of unconstitutional, illegal and inhumameans for its extension into free territory, for political or any other purposes. Here lies the difficulty, and this is what the South is now compelling us to meet. The South has always had its full share of the power and the honors of the republic, and from its common interest and its barmony of general action can never possibly lose it. All political parties, North and West have sought its support, and always will seek it, as long as the sweets of power remain attractive. As long as the Southern States continue in the Union, they will enjoy, as they have enjoyed more than an equality of influence and power, and they are guilty of the grossest folly in at tempting to enlarge it by measures inconsistent with the law and the constitution. We there fore ask them to pause before they bring ruin and sorrow to their own doors. The resistance to the local legislation of Kansas is their duty and their safety as much as ours. They are going on headlong to destruction by insisting upon the restriction of the liberty of speech, of the press, and the rights of conscience. The propagandism of their peculiar notions at the muzzle of the carbine and the point of the sword cannot be permitted or endured, and will return to plague the inventors. If the people of the United States sanction such a policy by electing Mr. Buchanan our liberties are gone forever. We appeal even to the supporters of Mr. Buchanan to unite with us in opposing such doctrines. We sak the reflecting men of the South to weigh well their conduct before it is too late. At this moment the election of Fremont should be considered by then as a miraculous interposition in their behalf. He is, in truth, the only straightforward, honest can date before the people, and his administrationjuste milieu-is the only one which can be looked forward to with any prospect of a fair, honorable and constitutional adjustment of our impending difficulties.

THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN PRESS AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The extraordinary growth and popularity of Col. Fremont since his nomination, sixteen or seventeen weeks ago, has in it a touch of the miraculous in political action. This result has been produced by the existence of a fact of equally miraculous character. Here tofore, Presidential candidates have been nominated and supported by miserable politicians, aided by equally miserable and sickly newspapers. The nomination of Fremont was the result of the action of a free press on the sentiments of a free people; and his support the work of the same free press of the present age, which has grown up independent of party and clique during the last twenty years. Since the nomination of the existing Presidential candidates the political, commercial and religious press of this city have issued nearly twenty-five millions of sheets of printed matter. And according to the most careful enumeration, the following table presents an accurate statement of the details :-

Coat of Total Company n. W'kly &c \$4,785 \$20,063 1,640 3,700 600 1,800 Aggregate of sheets issued and expenses since the nominations were made:-

Fremont ... :20,696,000 \$215,248 \$75,760 Buchanas ... 2,478,000 22,960 26,240 Filimore ... 1,782,000 19,200 9,600 Total.16 w/ks.24,963,000 \$297,408 \$111,600 \$400,008 By this statement, it would appear that over twenty millions of sheets have been issued in favor of Fremont, while Buchanan and Fillmore have only reached the number of four millions. The discussion of the respective merits of the several candidates has been carried on before the people of the whole country; and the preliminary results, as illustrated by the recent elections, have shown how wonderful has been the influence of the press. It is a singular fact, and one pregnant with meaning, that in almost every free State, and many of the Southern States, the New York journals have penetrated into every hole and corner, with the single exception of Pennsylvania and some parts of the Western States. During the recent canvass in Pennsylvania we sent several correspondents from this office to examine the ground and report the facts and prospects of the candidates. It appeared from their reports that the whole interior of the State, except some towns here and there, had been entirely left withent the light of a single newspaper from New York. Hence the want of proper organization

There can be no doubt from the news, that the meagreness of the triumph of the republicans was to the ignorance and incompetency of the ading political men among their State Commit-

mocrucy.

in the late struggle against the demoralized de-

tees, who had taken no means to circulate light on the great questions of the day. THE PARLAN OFFICA-MENTING OF THE ACADEMY STOCK HOLDERS. —A meeting of the stockholders of the Academy of Music was held last evening at that house. A majority of the stock was represented. William Whitewright, Jr. Frq., filled the chair. The President, Mr. James Phalen. made a report on the subject of his negotiations with

Mr. Maretzek, and read a voluminous correspondence,

extending over a period of five months. The following recolution was adopted unanimously :-Resolved. That the verbel resort of the President, and correspondence with Max Maretzek and the President be accepted and approved, and that it is the expression of the stockholders that the same is entirely satisfactory, and meets with the entire approbation of the stockholders.

The President presented communications from accorniparties for the use of the Academy, which were referre

parties for the use of the Academy, which were referred to the Executive Committee, with power. The following agreement was then signed by all present, including a majority of the shares—

We the undersigned stockholders of the New York Academy of Music, hereby agree to walve our privileges of f. ee admission to the Opera, with secured scate, on all becautes for which the Academy shall be let for balls, exceets, and lectures, for the term of one year, from Cet. 1, 1856.

This agreement was made particularly for the benefit of the Philharmenic Society. This society will now give its regular series of concerts at the Academy.

The receing was unminimous in the business above detailed, and adjourned at an early hour. Our reporter was informed that negotiations were in progress for the receiping of the Academy for Italian Opera at an early ear.

Accuses on the Harrest Ransonn.—The five o'clock train from Albany ran off the track at Pleasantville last right. The engineer and fireman were severely hurt, and the engine and tender were demoished, but happity the persongers escaped without injury. Our informant attributes blame to the switch tender.

Political Gosafp EWARK. - An ole in Newark, N. J., for 1

Ninth 2.371

THE WAST OF THE SOUTH.—The Charleston Standard, o Oct. 11, in discussing the want of the South, says:—"The want of the South is an organ of Southern sentiment, the wers." It soems, though darkly, to indicate that this organ should be managed by a council of Southern d lost," says the Standard, "our opponents are ordered, they proclaim the cause of human liberty, and the prayers of Nous people arise around them; their march has been commenced; with every stop they gain position; the fron-

A NUT FOR SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS —The following extract from a speech recently delivered at a Buchanan meeting, at Fort Des Moines, lowa, by Judge McFarland, a leading democrat of the Northwest, is well worthy the careful study of the Richmond Enquirer and its confederates:—

An they may talk about Kansas and so on but I tell you that Stephen A. Douglas has done more for free Territory and free speech than all others in the country. There is not a State, north of Wason and Dixon's line, that could have voted for a free countitution before the Nebraka bill was passed. Who'll dony this? All, where's Codding? where's your imported whelp? The man that rays Kansas will be a slave State is a line! The man that says democrats want it to be a slave State is a thiel and a liar.

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS -In addition to the return of Whitfield as delegate to Congress, the pro slavery men in Kansas elected all their candidates for the Legislature by a large majority-in fact, almost a unanimous vote. No Territory, the free State men very gene

away from the polls.

Mr. Boyce's Sprann.—We find in the South Carolinian. Oct. 12, a report of the speech of W. W. Boyce before the citizens of Richland. He admits that the "democratic platform, as adopted at Cincinnati, is not such a one as we believe he will. I should prefer peace to revolution, therefore, I should prefer Mr. Buchanan. It would, how ever, only postpone the struggle." "It Fremont is elected, what shall we do? Shall we submit? I cannot we do robel against his election, the North will change front also.? This calculation accounts for the big threats which the secessionists have made to influence the present elections and to alarm the Northern voters. Mr Boyce informed his audience that he had no doubt of the unarimous opinion of the South for resistance." Not by any means.

of the 14th, has a leading article from which we quote the

or the 14th, has a leading article from which we quote the following paragraph:—

No Territory can claim admission into the Union as a matter of right. Mere numbers give her no claim; for a newly conquered province, having sufficient numbers, might assert such right, and nullify her conquest by immediate secession. An Indian, Chiurse, or free negro complete assert the same right. Robbers, theyes and lawless banditi might claim exemption for their crimes, by selving upon a ferritory and setting up a State. In such case it would be the day of government to externizate or remove them—with bloodhounds, if need be, as in the case of the Sominoles.

This is precisely what Missouri border systems. This is precisely what Missouri border ruffianism has

been doing, and the government has assisted "the law ces banditti in their crimes."

THE UNION NOT UTTERLY DESPISED IN THE SOUTE.—The

Patriot and Mountaineer, (South Carolina,) of Oct. 9, contains a correspondence from a Carolinian in New York, (looking very much like the handswork of Mr. Yeadon,) which expresses at least one sensible emotion:-

I dissent utterly from those who would magnify Fremont into such importance as to make his elevation to the Presidency, per se, the ground and the signal for dissolving the Chion. The Union! There are in these words a store, pay, an expanse, and I would almost say an eternity of greshness, glory and happiness, not to be thus lightly and inconsiderately cast away. Let us not,

"Like the base Judean, throw a pearl away, Richer than all his tribe "

GEN. STRINGFELLOW'S PORTRAIT.-The Daily Missourian, in administration and Buchanan paper, published at St. Louis, contains, Oct 10, the following portrait of Sring fellow, who has "put in" for United States Senator from

Missouri:—
No doubt Gen. Stringfellow, who has carved his way to a deathless fame with his trusty sword, has fully proved his ability to fill the place of the illustrious Atchison. No more worthy successor to his honors could be named than the man who has figured with him in all the barbaric incursions into the Territory of Kansan during the year clapsed, who, without the slightest right of presence on that soil, has seen the warm blood of its in habitants guabing forth under the steel of the invader; whose eyes have been familiar with skies crimsoned with the fames of burning habitations; whose ears have heard the crack of rilles, carrying death to the hearts of the unoffending; the bootming of cannon, crumbing into runs the coulty edifices of bone fade civizens of the Terrins the coulty edifices of bone fade civizens of the Terrins the coulty edifices of bone fade civizens of the Terrins the coulty edifices of bone fade civizens of the Terrins the coulty edifices of bone fade civizens of the Terrins the coulty edifices of bone fade civizens of the Terrins the coulty edifices of bone fade civizens of the Terrins the coulty edifices of bone fade civizens of the Terrins the coulty edifices of bone fade civizens of the Terrins the coulty edifices of bone fade civizens of the Terrins the coulty edifices of the county edification that the county edificatio the unoficending; the booming of cannon, crumbling interuins the costly edifices of bone fide crizens of the Tertitory, and the pitcous wailings of helpiess women and children, driven from their habitations and destitute of lood and shelter, compelled to welcome the wide firmament as their roof tree and to trust for subsistence to the most hopeless of emittgencies. In all these scenes, the bare rehearsal of which disposes one to an iscredulity as to the existence of a nineteenth century. Gen. Stringfellow has borne a part. Scarcely a narrative of oursges upon life and property, which have so plentifully occurred during the Kannas anarchy, has reached the public, through the press or other wise, without the special notification that Atchison and Stringfellow were on the spet cunselling, siding and abetting the procedures. A noble title, truly, to a place in that great legislative assembly whose ball has cohood with the cloquence of wirt and Webster, and Clay and Bonton, and Wright and Calhoun.

THE UNION'S OPINION OF FREMONT .- When Col. Fremon took his seat in the United States Senate, the Washingto Union spoke of him as follows:-

His character is marked by so many traits of enter-prise, sagachy and carryy that we are disposed to augur the best results from his participations in the civil con-cerns of his country. His own genius has raised him to the distinguished post which he occupies—a self-balanced character will maintain him in it.

THE PROPER OF LOCUSIANA FIRM FOR THE UNION,-The New Orleans Picogram, of October 8, thus rebukes the doctrines of Schator Sidell and his associates:-

trines of Schalor Sidell and his associates:—
The people of Louisians have more reverence for, and rely more trustfully upon, and are more likely to be pulked by the advice of the Father of his Country than by the resame ebuildion of heated partisanship which emanated from Senator Sidell. In behalf of the people of Louisians, who are as true to the Union as the needle to the pole, we pretest against the right of any party to stake the existence of this Caion on a sectional contest. The Union is the heritage of the people, and whonever, by any cause, it is endangered, the conservative masses, repudiating the neggrations or the action of mere politicans, will be found ready, able and determined to support, seefait and preserve it from all assaults, come from what quarter they may.

er, of the 15th of October, in one of its long articles in th usual style, puts, with an air of extreme civility, the following question :- " If Massachusetts, having fairly tried free society, grove sick and weary of the costly experiment, and desires to cuts blish domestic slavery, who shall deny her the incetimable privilege ?" STARVATION IN NEW YORK .- The Richmond Enquirer, of

eame date, speaking of the ruin which will overtake the North after the Union is dissolved, says that New York will do better than New England, and "only have to FOURIER PRODUCES.—The Albary Argus says that De-

laware, in her recent election, promises to the demo-cracy the legions of the South. What does Fiorida INVITATION TO GO OTHE INTO KARRAS TO VOTE,-The

following is a copy of a poster which was extensively circulated in the border counties of Mincouri just previous to the helding of the Kansas election:-

To the holding of the Kansas election:

TRECLARATION.

Whereas, serious apprehensions are entertained that at the annual election, to be held at the Council House, in Wyandott City, Leavenworth county, K. T., on the risth day of October present, attempts will be made by certain cherogeniters to interrupt and break up said election. This is, therefore, to notify and require all good and law abiding chireas to be in attendance on that octoben and be prepared to maintain the laws and the purity of the elective franchise. Given under my hand, at Wyandott City, this 24 day of October A. D. 1856.

By Wat J. Johnson, Reputy Sheriff, formerly of New York.

NACOR DERVISE PRESCRICT LOCKING DOWN.-FAIRT must be the hopes of the demouracy in the Old Dominton The Warrenten, Va. Piop notices a decline in the price of slaves, and rays that neveral told to the highest bidder en Menday at prices ranging neveral hundred dollars below sums paid for the rame description of servacts a few weeks ago. What will Gov. Who may?

Archion 18. Grant.—The Squader Secondar, Kanna

of Sept. 30, Atchison's paper, taye :of Sept, 30, Atomore spaper, 1978.

No Northern man is sit to be Governor of Kansas Territory. There is not one of them who has nerve to do be daty. Even Gov. Geory, the fair promising, honor pledging Governor, is doing more muchief in Kansas than both his identificus prodecessors. Redder and Shannon. If Geory has done what rumor charges, he is

perjured mamp, and should be hooted out of Kan Territory, instantor. It looks to us as if the adminis-tion were trying to force the pre-slavery party in Han Territory to acts of violence.

CHMOND Enquirer begins to hedge in the disu rame. It now make whether "the glorious memories the past are insufficient to bind these men to the Union and constitution?" What men? We know of no men in this country who require more binding to the Union than the rabid, hot headed traitors of the Enquirer, Mercury

GEN. WOOL'S LETTER TO GOV. JOHNSON .- The daily Allo California, of September 20, contains a letter from the veteran General to Gov. Johnson, in which he completely vindicates himself from the charge made against him by the Governor, that he had failed to comply with his promise to furnish arms and ammunition for the enforcement of the laws. The General maintains that he could not do so legally without the authority of the President whatever. On the contrary, the Governor himself admit-ted to the General that "Casey and Cora merited their fate; and if the prisoners, then in the custody of the com-mittee, were sent away, it would be a great blessing to

held at the New York Bakery, on Kearny street, San Francisco, from 6 o'clock A. M. till 6 o'clock P. M., with the following result :--

debanan.... The above is copied from the San Francisco Sun, a

Buchaush paper.

Library of the Prims in South Candina.—A meeting
was held in Rockville, S. C., on the 7th instant, to consider the late attempt made in Charleston to restrain the
liberty of the press. A number of resolutions were adopt-

sider the late attempt made in Charleston to restrain the liberty of the press. A number of resolutions were adopted, among which were the following:—

Resolved, That the people of this parish have heard with equal surprise, indignation and serrow, of the seens lately enacted in the parishes of St. Philip's and St. Echael's, which resulted in the death of Wm. E. Taber, Jr., one of the editors of the Charleston Mercury; and, as citizens of the same State, and equally interested in maintaining the principle for which be fell, deem it our duty to protest earnestly against its violation.

Besolved, That the constitutions of South Carolina and of the United States alike guarantee the liberty of the press and the right of free speech, and forbid the enactment of any law restraining either; and that those instruments are virtually nullified in that respect, if, by a "higher law," the editor of a public journal can be held responsible, at the mouth of the pistol, for the publication of articles from correspondents commenting upon the political conduct of public men.

Resolved, That the political opinions and acts of office-holders and candidates for the same, in the gift of the State or the people, are a proper subject for comment and criticism in the newspapers of the day; and that the only conditions which have been bitherto imposed upon such criticisms in our State are, that they be couched in the phrasecology customary among restiemen, have truth for their basis, and the author be responsible for the same.

The LAST THEORY of REVERLICANSES—Re organing or Time States are the such or the State are the such or the same.

THE LAST THRORY OF REPUBLICANISM—RE OPENING OF THE

(Jeff. Davis' organ), maintains the following positions:"Modorn free society as at present organised is radically

wrong and rotten."

In the Northern States free society has proved a fallure. It is rotten to the core. It would have desiroyed
itself ere this, but that its disease has had an outward
manifestation, and its feverish and desperate energies have
been directed in demoniac country and warfare against
the South. Lot the demoniam which its putrescence has
engendered succeed, and society, with its most sacred
sanctions and its hollest institutions, will fall before it
both in the North and South, and the country must be
come the seat of howling anarchy or iron despoism.

Negro slavery then is the conservative element of re-

sanctions and its hollest usuitations, will fall before it both in the North and South and the country must become the seat of howling anarchy or iron despotism.

Negro slavery then is the conservative element of republicantem and the firmest basis of society in these United States. This truth the thinking men of the North recognize at this moment.

Such being the social and political value of slavery, its diffusion and extension are of the first importance, and nothing, at the present time, should more nearly interest the wise philanthropist and the patriotic statesman than to devise measures to effect those objects—to restore slavery to its original national character, and make it an object of political solicitude.

We have heretofore pointed to the measure of negroexemption as one highly favorable to the objects just named, to wit, the diffusion and extension of slavery, and the consequent consolidation of the slave owning interest. One other measure we are in favor of, though we lear its announcement may throw some of the "ancient fogic men" into almost epileptic consternation. Nevertheless, we shall announce it, and here declare that we not only desire to make territory into which to extend slavery—such as Cubs, northeastern Mexico, &c —but we would acquire new territory into which to extend slavery—such as Cubs, northeastern Mexico, &c —but we would re-open the Aprican slave three, that every white man might have a chance to make himself owner of one or more negroes, and go with them and his household gods wherever opportunity backoned to enterprise."

Here, then, is the scheme! broached in the papers of the secessionists, and probably the future policy of Buhanna's administration! If his is selected.

the secessionists, and probably the future policy of Bu-banan's administration if he is elected.

WHAT THE NORTHERN BUCHANAN MEN WILL GET YOR THERE.

PAINS .- The South Carolinian. of Oct. 11, says :- "The success of Buchapan might stave it (the dissolution of the Union) off for a time, but the event is inevitable."

The Wickinsta Latter —The New Orleans Delta, of Oct. 18, publishes a farther correspondence on the subject of the expression attributed to Gov. Wickliffs, that "the democratic party no where desired the strong arm of the federal government outstretched to extend slavery." The point at issue now is, whether he used the words of qualification as to the strong arm of the federal govern ment. Mr. Stewart says be did not. Dr. Harney, Mr. McHaticn and Mr. Harbor, other witnesses in the case, say he did. Both the Delta and the Creek (of same date) tained.

Cattle Show of the American Institute-The Fair at the Crystal Palace.

Fair at the Crystal Palace.

The exhibition of cattle in connection with the Fair of the American Institute, was opened on Tuesday last, in Hantiton square, and will close to morrow, when the premiums for horses abowing the best style and action will be awarded. The space enclosed is about equal to the extent of ground lenced in last year, and there are auflicient stalls to accommodate nearly twice the number of cattle on exhibition. The fews, of which the display is behind that of last year, are displayed in coops at the right hand side of the entrance. The specimess of Shanghae are only second rate, and the Chittegosgu are bardly worth exhibiting. In fact, in number, variety and quality, the exhibition of fowl is a slim affair, and the least said about it the better. In the way of curiosities there are friguled all over, and look not unlike the head of

there are frizzled all over, and look not unlike the head of a fep fresh from the curling tongs of a barber. There are a few Spanish lowis which are above medicerity. The sheep and a wine are exhibited in pens at the left of the entrance, and make quite a creditable show. Of the sheep there is a considerable variety, and some very lair specimens. The fine wooled aheep are not se good as those on exhibited at lant years' show. Among the awine there are some preity fat sorkers, and ene mammoth boar attracts a good deal of attention, but the sows look acmew hat meagre.

The display of yearing built is only tolerable, compared with what we saw at the same place a year agout there were some two years old which excited much admiration among critics. The Devon cows are rather small, but they are said to be excellent milkers. There is one among the number which was imported from the herd of the first of Leicester. It is a fluely formed animal, but of somewhat diminutive size. Roscies, a three year old Devon bull, is one of the finest on the ground. He is not a large animal, but is well proportioned. The Ayribire extile are not so numerous as the Devons, but the specimens are better selected. At the head of the drove is a fine four year old bull, called Marmion. The number of working atterns is limited to some half deem, but they are of pigantic dimensions, and look as strong as elephants.

The following are the promiums to be awarded to-mor-

phsais.

The following are the premiums to be awarded to-mor-

UNION COURSE, L. L-TROTTING. WEIGHTAN, Oct. 15.—Pures
the heats, in harness.
Molamphin entered b. m. Ludy Moscow. 1 I.
Modaroff entered z g. Rocket. 2 2
G. Spicer entered b. g. Lantern 5 3
Tiv2.
First Heat. Second Heat. 2:3514
2:3514
2:3514
2:3514

Total 6:08%